night, the ninth, and authors held these three nights bout a century. Dryden, under the one night sysem, used to receive for Stage-right about £100. and for Copyright 20-25£. But his plays were not very popular. Southerne, for "The Fatal Marringe," A. D. 1694, Stage-right, two nights overplus, £260. Copyright £36. Rowe's "Jane Shore." Stage-right 3 nights; Copyright £50 15. Rowe's "Jane Grey," Stage-right 3 nights, Copy-cilitate Piracy; but the power to misappropriate is right £75. Southerne's "Spartan Dame," Stage-right not known, Copyright £120, A. D. 1719. Cibber's "Non-Juror" and Smythe's "Rival Modes," Stage-right three nights each, Copyright, a hundred guineas apiece from Bookseller Lintot. Fenton's £1,000. A. D. 1723. "George Barnwell," by Lillo, Stage-right the overplus of three nights; Copyright £105. This Copyright Lillo assigned to Bookseller Gray and his heirs forerer on the 25th November, The assignment is to be seen to this day, printed in full, in the edition of 1810. Dr. "Busiris," Stage-right three nights, £84, Lintot. Copyright alone of "Drummer" (failed at the time on stage) £50. Dr. Young's "Revenge," Stage-right large, Copyright £50, "Beggar's Opera," Stage-right £1,600, Copyright £400. "Poliy," by the same author: representation stopped by the Chamberlain. Copyright £1,200. This proves little: it was published by subscription. "The Brothers," by Dr. Copyright £1,200. This proves that so the series is by Dr. Young. Stage-right and Copyright £1,000, the proportions not assortained. "The Follies of a Day by Holeroft, Stage-right £600; Copyright £300. "Road to Ruin," Stage-right, £900; Copyright, £400. Goldsamth's "Good-natured Man," Stage-right, £300; Copyright, £300. "Stage-right, £300. "She Stoops to Conquer," Stage-right, £500; Copyright, £300. COPYRIGHTS OF PLAYS MORE VALUABLE THAN THOSE

OF STORIES. Now the other branch of fiction bad but one market, Copyright: yet the Copyright of a story in prose or verse was less valuable than the Copyright of a Property is the sport of accident; so, on the close play. Milton's "Paradise Lost" was sold in 1657 for £5 per edition, which was rather less than the copyright of a play in 1662, and 80 per cent less get the sole right to play legitimate pieces in Lonthan the Stage-right. Defee did not receive £105 for "Robinson Crusoe." Pope's "Rape of the Lock." first edition, £7. Second edition, £15. Dr. Johnson's "Irene," a very bad play, brought bim £315; "Rasselas," an exquisite tale, only £100, and his true narratives, and best work, "The Lives of the Poets," only £200. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" only £60, which compare with the Copyrights of Goldsmith's plays; that were nevertheless less temunerative than his Stage-rights. Of the two properties in a play, both so largely remanerated, wither could have been an empty sound; Book-Copyright, far less valuable, was, we know, secure; nor is it creditable that the Stage-right was legally dissolved, if the author went into print: otherwise the managers would have objected to the dramatist going into trint, and the managers were clearly masters of the situation. This is common sense, a thing that has been too much excluded from discus-

thing that has been too much excluded from discussions of literary property.

Certainly a single adverse legal case in the eighteenth or seventeenth centuries ought to upset mere rational inferences from public prices; but there is no law case, one way or other, in either of those centuries. Stage-right at common law never came into any court till the nineteenth century, and then only into a Court of Equity, and of the cases only one, "Morris agt, Kelly," is reported, and that supports the above inference from prices. LAW CASES INVOLVING STAGE-RIGHT.

The cases that are cited as bearing on Stage-right are so misunderstood by laymen and lawyers that it is necessary to run through them and show their

Macklin agt. Richardson-A. D. 1770. Macklin. author of a manuscript farce, used to play it, but never printed. Richardson took it down shortband from the actors' lips and printed it. Macklin filed an infunction. Defendant tried the reasoning of Mr. Justice Yates; "Plaintiff had flown his hird; had given his ideas to the public, and no member of the public could be restrained from doing what he liked with them." This piece of thieves' cant failed, and the injunction was made perpetual. This is a pure Copyright case; Stage-right never entered the discussion. Coleman agt. Wathen, and Murray agt, Elliston. were neither Copyright or Stage-right, but bastard cases, where the wrong Plaintiff came into court. They are seen to fa an imperior verability. "Words are the counters of wise men, but the money of fools," says Lord Bacon; the sole right of printing being represented by a substantive, any mind could realize that right; but the sole right of representation not being represented by a substantive, the sole right of representation not being represented by a substantive, the soft heads of little lawyers could not realize its distanct existence and heterogeneous character. One has only to supply the substantive, and the Fog fless.

Celeman and Mathen,—O'Kenfa words a allow the

Coleman agt. Wathen .- O'Keefe wrete a play; by statutory right. Copyright. He assigned the Copyconvey the Stage-right. piratically at filchmond. This was an infringement of O'Keefe's Stage-right, but not of Coleman's Copyright; yet, bad legal advisors sent not O'Keefe, but an, into court as Plaintiff. Coleman produced in court an assignment of Copyright, and student and the act of Parliament for breach of it; but that the act of Parliament for breach of it; but that the statutory right had never been infringed. As for the Stage-right, it never came into court at all; it stayed outside with O'Keefe and the common law.

Murrey not E liston.—The same error, Lerd Byron,

by writing "Sardanapalus," created Stage-right at common law, and Copyright by statute. He assigned the Copyright to Murray. He could have assigned the Stage-right to Morris. By not assigning it to tacitum. Ellisten played "Sardanapalas." If Murray had been well advised, he would have sent off a courier to Lord Byron, and obtained an assignment of the common-law right of representation. Instead of that, this assigned of the Copyright want to Lord Eldon, and asked him to restrain a piracy upon the author's Stage-right, which was actually that moment the author's property and not Murray's. New it is sworn in the blue book of 1832 that Lord Elden never refused an injunction to a manager who had purchased a Stage-right. But of course when not a manager, but a publisher, the assignee of a Statutory Copyright, came to bim to restrain an infringement of common law Stage-right, he declined to interfere, and sent the Plaintiff to Westminster. The judges decided against this Plaintiff, but did not give their reasons. That is tiff, but did not give their reasons. That is very unusual: but how could they give their reasons? The poor dear souls had not got words to explain with. Existing language was a mere trap: they had got one word for two distinct properties: so they very wisely avoided their vehicle of confusion, language, and acted the just distinction they could not speak, for want of a substantive. There is not the slightest reason to suppose they would have dealed the title of a theatrical manager, armed with an assignment of the Stago-tight in "Sardanapains." There was a side question of Abridgement, in Murray agt. Elliston, but that was for a jury. The judges had nothing to do with that; what they denied was Murray's right to bring an action, and they were right. He was no more the Plaintiff than my grandmother was.

THE ONLY STAGE-RIGHT CASE IN THE BOOKS. Morris aut. Kelly .- This is the only Stage-right case in the books. Morris, manager of the Haymarket Theater, was not a dealer in Copyrights, but Stage-rights. He produced, not an assignment of O'Kecfe's Copyright, as Coleman had done, but good prims facie evidence that he had purchased O'Keefe's Stage-right. The very same judge who declined to assist the assignee of Byron's Copyright in a case of piratical representation, granted an injunction with downright alacrity, when the assignee of O'Keefe's Stageright stood before him. The play, whose performance was time restrained, had been in print ever so long. Therefore the theory that under the common law Stage-right exists in a MS., but expires if the play is printed, received no countenance from that learned and wary judge, Lord Eldon. I knew the plaintiff and wary indge, Lord Edon. I knew the plaintial Morris; he was a most respectable man; he has sworn before Parliament that Lord Edon constantly granted injunctions in support of a manager's Stage-right. Possibly in some of these cases the play may have been in MS., but in the only reported case the play had been printed many years. Morris's evidence is incidentally confirmed by Godson on Patents. He mentions an injunction (Morris agt. Harrist which is not reported. If acquiecced under, injunctions were not always reported in those days.

The average deposition of Morris and the support

The sworn deposition of Morris, and the support given to it by the two recorded cases, Morris agt. Kelly, and the unreported case mentioned by Godson, would be meager evidence if opposed; but there is nothing at all to set against that evidence; not a case, not a dictum, and it accords with the prices of plays, play-books, and story-books in prose and

verse for 150 years, 1657-1810. Stage-right, therefore, in unprinted plays, was, by admission, a creature of the common law, and the natural product of common justice; the immense publicity given to the author's ideas by representation did not, in any honest man's epinion, justify the public not the right to misappropriate. That printing a play could actually forfeit so heterogeneous a propcrty as Stage-right is a conjecture utterly opposed to the universal principle that law abbors divestiture of a right once established; and there is not a scin-Stage-right and Copyright, total tilla of evidence in support of the monstrous conjectilla of evidence in support of the monstrous conjecture. What little evidence there is runs all against the forfeiture. Up to the Commonwealth, the Chamberlain, alleging properly, stopped violation of Stageright in plays, whether they were printed or not. He never foresaw a distinction, which is thoroughly modern, and irrelevant, and rotten in principle, and has got smuggled most illogically into Stage-right by a silly side-wind. Judge Yates's metaphysical twaddle, not about Stage-right, but about Copyright, and itsimaginary forfeiture by printing; an arrant chimera knocked on the head by History, and crushed by Judicial anthority. After the resteration we have only the evidence of prices for 150 years, and Lord Eidon's judgment. He protected Stage-right after publication, and his is the only judicial decision that touches Stage-right at common law, either in MSS, or play-books.

Cases of Dramatic Piracy.

CASES OF DRAMATIC PIRACY. If, therefore, we are to go by impartial principles of law and the best direct evidence we can get, and superior weight of judicial authority, speaking obiter in Donaldson agt. Becket, and ad rem in Morris agt. Kelly, Stage-right in MSS., and even in printed plays, was like Copyright, a creature of common sense, common justice, and common law; but, like Cepyright, is now a nursling of statutes, thanks to a sudden onslaught by pirates. If law be ever so clear, but earry no penalty for breach of the war in 1815. Monopoly and Piracy fell upon don, and this made the author their slave. They robbed him of his three nights' overpins, and threw him a few pounds for a drama worth thousands. As to the provincial theaters, a single pirate drove all the dramatists out of them. Here is a copy of his advertisement-and please observe it is unprinted advertisement—and please observe it is unprinted plays he pirates wholesale: "Mr. Kenneth, at the corner of Bow-st, will stigply any gentleman with any manuscript on the lowest terms"—and here is an example—Mr. Douglas Jerrold gives evidence to the Parliamentary Commission, Bine Book, p. 156; "The Rent Day' was played in the country a fertnight after it was produced at Drury Lane, and I have a letter in my pecket in which a provincial manager said he would willingly have given me £5 for a copy, had he not before paid £2 for it to some stranger" insening Kenneth. The method of this califif is revealed in another quarier: "Kenneth went to the theater, with a short-hand writer, who took the world down and the mise on scene, ing semactal, to mean a mother quarier: "Reameth went to the theater, with a short-hand writer, who took the werds down and the mise en scene. He had copyiets ready at home to transcribe, and the stolen goods were on their way to the provincial obsaters in a few hours." But the London theaters also pirated the author. Monerieff deposed that he produced "Giovanni," a musical piece, at a minor theater. Drury Lane, one of the two theaters that had a monopoly in legitimate pieces, sent into Surrey, sole it and played it in the teeth of the author. The manager made thousands by it, and brought out Madane Vestris in it, and she made thousands. It was only the poor author that was swindled for eariching both manager and actor. That yietim of ten 4 housand wrongs dared not resist this piece of scoundwism; or the monopolisis would have excluded him altogether from the market narrowed by monopoly.

INDIFECT EFFECTS OF PIRACY. But piracy has also its indirect effects. Even hon-est people will not give much for a properly they see others stealing. By "The Rent Day" the theater cleared £20,000, but the author only £150; and for "Black Eyesi Sassa," which saved Manager Elliston from bankruptcy, and made him flourish like a green have the author only £150; and for the United States and the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the possession of the Harner's Lorentzian and the first possession and the firs bay tree, the author received only £60; whereas the actor, Cooke, who played a single part in it, cleared £4,000 during its first run, and afterward made a fortane out of it in the country theaters, which did not pay the author at all.

not pay the author at all.

The Commissioners proceeded fairly. They heard
the authors relate their wrongs, the monopolists defend their monopolies, and the pirates prove their thefra pure Patriotisms—as usual; and, after weighing the relaciblaneous evidence of forty-one nathors, actors, and managers, they reported to Parliament a deep decline of the British drama, and denounced as its two causes, the monatrons monopoly of the managers, and the insecurity of the nathor's properly; on the latter hand these are their instructive words.

Therespon Parliament, in the interest of justice and sound national policy, took away from the two patent theorems their wicked monopoly, and secured the proserty of a dramatist by a stringent enactment. Avoiding the invisite of Queen Anne's Parliament, as interpreted by Camden & Co. they did not certail stage-right: they made it seems, but left if perpetual: Some years afterward its duration was coolly curtailed at the fag end of a copysisted of the control of the control of the copysister of the control of the control of the copysishts of the control of the control of the copysishts of the control of the copysishts of the control of the copysishts of the control of the control of the control of the copysishts of the control of th COPYRIGHT AND STAGE-RIGHT MADE PERSONAL

PROPERTIES.

This is the mere legal history of two sacred properties up to the dates, when Parliament, after profound consideration, and full discussion at wide intervals, did, without haste, or prejudice, or any of those peranybody he retained it. Expressum facit cossare turbing influences with which Lord Canaden corrapted the Peers of his day, declare both these properties to be not monopolies, but personal properties. The full statutory definition amounts to this-"they are personal properties, so sacred during the term of their statutory existence that they entry a main feature of real property; the very proprietor cannot convey them to another, by word of moeth; and, indeed, a barelicense to print, or to perform in a theater, concurrently with the proprietor, is void un-less given in writing." This distinct recognition of less given in writing." This distinct recognition of property was a return, in principle, to the common line, and the principle was too just and healthy not to grow and expand. Exceptional law is bad law; at distands still. Good law is of wide applications of the form plication, and therefore grows. MODERN VIEWS OF NATIONAL FORESIGHT.

When one nation takes wider views of justice or durable policy than other nations, we do not say, like our forefathers, "That nation is hare-brained." We say nowadays "That nation is before the rest;" implying that we shall be sure to imitate that superior nation soon or late: and we always do. France saw thirty years ago that children must not be starved, and so murdered, by adulterated milk. She enlisted science; detected, fined, imprisoned the adulterators, and made them advertise their own disgrace in several journals. She was not mad, nor divine; she was human, but ahead.

Prussia saw long ago that the minds of children must be protected, like their other reversionary interests. If, therefore, parents were so wicked as to oring children into the world, and not educate them, she warned, she fined, she imprisoned the indulgent and self-indulgent criminals. She was before other nations, that is all.

she warned, she fined, she imprisoned the indulgent and self-indulgent criminals. She was before other mations, that is all.

England was the first to see free trade. She was before the rest of Europe, that is all.

France saw ages ago that if A creates by labor a new intellectual production, and B makes one of its vehicles, the paper, and C and D set up and work the type, which is another vehicle, and print the sheets, and E selfs the intellectual production and its vehicles, in volumes, to F, and F, the retail trader, salls them to the public, all these workers and traders must be remunerated in some proportion to what they contribute; and that the nationality either of A, B, C, D, E, or F, is equally irrelevant; and it is monstrous to pick out A, whose contribution to the value is the largest, and say you are a foreigner, and therefore you can claim neither property, nor wages, nor profit, in France, though the smaller contributors, B, C, D, E, and F, have a right to be remunerated, whether they are foreigners or not. French jurists, with the superior legic of their race, saw this ages ago, and in 1851 we all began to follow the leading nation, necording to our lights; and they were blinkers; because we were not Latins, but Anglo-Saxons. God has not made us jurists. So the devil steps in, whenever we are off our guard, and makes us Pettyfoggers.

ADVICE FOR BROTHER JONATHAN. I am going to ask Brother Jonathan a favor. I want him to cast a side glance, but keen as himself, at what passed between France and England from 1851-1875 inclusively, and then ask himself honestly whether the European things I shall relate do not appeal to his own sense of justice, and true public policy. The United States of America can teach us, and have taught us, many things. We can teach

them a few things; not that we are wiser, but that we are older. Age alone brings certain experiences. In the United States Piracy says, "I will get you a constant supply of good cheap books and dramas: it is your interest to encourage me, and not to foster literary property." Piracy says this in the United States, and is believed: why not? It looks like a self-evident truth; but Piracy has said this in Europe many times, and in many generations, and in many countries, and has been believed, and believed. But European nations have, by repeated trials, at sundry times, and in divers places, found out whether what Piracy says is a durable truth, or a plausible lie. Thus, what in America is still a matter of intelligent conjecture has become, in Europe, a matter of absolute, proved, demonstrated, certainty; and, on this account, I ask American statesmen, for the first time in their lives, to bring the powers of their mind really to bear on the European facts I have related and shall relate, and am ready to depose to on eath, either before an American Congress, or a British Parliament.

CHARLES READE,

London, July 9, 1875.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

MR. READE'S REMARKS SADLY TRUE.

From The New-York Independent.

Charles Reade, the novelist, is the only English author except Dickens who has exhibited anything like a thorough understanding of the merris of International Copyright. In his work on the subject, entitled "The Eighth Commandment," published some ten years ago, be made a very vicorous exposure of the evils which Entions inflicted upon themselves by their strange disregard of the common rules of homesty in appropriating the productions of French dramatists, and he has recently attacked the subject again and exhibited its bearings upon American authors. All that can be said about Mr. Reade's remarks is that they are sadly

FORCIBLE AND ENTERTAINING ARGUMENTS. FORCIBLE AND ENTERTAINING ARGUMENTS.

From The Boolon Courier.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of yesterday printed the first of a series of letters from Charles Rende on the question of international copyright. He thoroughly understands the subject, and his racy and forefolic manner of oxpressing his views thereon will serve to attract the attention of thomands who could hardly be brought to listen to the arguments of a less brilliant advacate. His estimate of the relative importance of the arrivas fine aris may perhaps be justly questioned, but no one will deny that Mr. Rende has presented also optimen after a fashion as entertaining as it is characteristic.

NEED OF AN INTEANATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

From The Renderalls Control Journal.

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NEED OF AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.
From the bird letter of Mr. Charles Reads to the objects he wisnest o accomplish. He wisher a fashion as enteriating as it is characteristic.

From the bird letter of Mr. Charles Reads to the objects he wisnest o accomplish. He wisher a fashion as enteriating as it wisness to second the bird letter of Mr. Charles Reads to the objects he wisnes to accomplish. He wisher a list to the length of saving that where one had expressly promised to any in coid, he relatively that the productions, and prevent their publication by any one, either before of after the author's death, wilson his considered if the consent of his heirs and assigns. Secondly, he wishes to secure an international copyright law which will protect the works of an author's death, wilson his considered if the consent of his heirs and assigns. Secondly, he wishes to secure an international copyright law which will protect the works of in author's death, wilson his considered if the consent of his heirs and assigns. Secondly, he wishes to secure an international copyright law which will protect the works of an author's death, wilson his considered if the consent of his heirs and assigns. Secondly, he wishes to secure an international copyright have the factor of a first the author's death, wilson his considered in the consent of his heirs and heavily from the piracy of publishers in enother during the author's death, and the country from the piracy of publishers in enother during the author's death, and the protect the w

A RAILROAD CONTROVERSY RENEWED.

ANSWER OF THE PALLIMORE AND OHIO BAILROAD ON THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Another step has been taken in the legal controversy between the Gevern-Harper's Ferry property. About a year and a half ago the Government filed a bill (published la fail in Shr: Your proverbial liberality in throwing ago the Government filed a bill (published la fail in The Tantum at the time) to eject the Baltimore and Ohio Radrond from the property. Mr. Garrett demoured to the bill, and there was a hearing before United Statos Judge Jackson at Clarksburg, W. Va., about two months ago. The demurrer was overfuled and the defendant, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, given 60 days in which to put in its answer. That answer has just been filed in the office of the Attorney-Govern. It is a very long document, covering nearly 20 pages of clearly written legal cap paper. The following extracts contain the most important points in the answer: the most important points in the answer:

They, the defendants, claim, as to a large part thereof, that their rand-bed, plutform, etc., form the Patomac Bridge or vinduct, to what is known as the "This Hammer Shop," in the maps before raferred to, are and were in the Potomac lilver, attender outside or the original grant from John Barper to George Washington, then President of the United States, for the use of the United States, for the use of the United States.

president of the United States, for the use of the United states of America.

They claim further, that on the parts of their railroad ocation, above the points above designated, those designated is have a right to occupy and use the same, by virue of title conveyed to them from Patrick Byrnes, and is to the residue of the grounds occupied (.s. now by lesse defendants admitted), they admit that the same, as he road is now located, is, in part thereof, upon the grounds originally conveyed by the said Harper to the inited States.

The defendant Garrett prays that this honorable Court,
The defendant Garrett prays that this honorable Court, The defendant Garrett prays that this honorable fourt, as in accordance with coulty and conscience, not only that the pretentions and prayer of the bill ought to be relected, but that a decree should and may be passed innettening the right and granting the title of these defendants to hold, occupy, and caply their right of way over said property in the same manner as now and berestofore; and the defendant further prays that the honorable Court will decree that an end may be put to this causeless and vexatious littgation.

The answer is signed by John W. Garrett, President of the Politicars and Ohio Eniltreed Communications.

dent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,

THE PROPOSED CENTENNIAL POST-OFFICE. THE PROPOSED CENTENNIAL POST-OFFICE.

From The Washington Republicate, Aug. 5.

Postmaster-General Jewell has returned to the city from Philadelpida, whither he went to make preparations for the establishment of a Centennial Post-Office, the details of which have been agreed upon. It is proposed to have the office in the main building, and to employ a corps of letter-carriers of different nationalities, uniformed, but different from that worn by the carriers of the Philadelphia office. The main work of distribution for this office will fall on the New-York office. It is the intention, in putting the mail up in New-York and elsewhere for Philadelphia, to have the Centennial letters placed in a special Centennial pouch, the same as the Congressional mail is made up in a separate pouch, and which is not handled at the Washington office. This will not affect the mail of Philadelphia other than to the extent of releving Philadelphia from the handling of Centennial noill and affording these who wish it to have their mail delivered in the Exposition building that opportunity.

A MUMMY DISCOVERED IN KENTUCKY. The discovery of a female mummy in Grand The discovery of a female mummy in Grand Avenue cave, near Glasgow Janetico. Barren County, by Eugene U. Proctor, is attracting the attention of the archaeologists of the country. Major George M. Proctor has received a telegram from Spencer F. Barld of Woods Hole, Massachusetts, lequiring it the mannoy can be obtained by the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of exhibition at the Centenulal. Major Proctor is considering the proposition. The mummy was discovered the evening of the 23d ult., while Lee's-ave, was being explored. It is that of a woman four feet and five inches in length. When found it was lying on its left side, in a sleeping posture. The left arm was resting on the ground, but the left hand has disaupeared. The right arm rests on the boson with the hand tacked under the chin. The flesh on the arms and lower limbs is shrunken, but the body and head are well preserved. The face is round and full, and a correspondent says, "very beautiful." It is perfectly white, and shows no Indian characteristics in form or feature. The mouth is small and the lips are partly open, exhibiting the front toeth. It shows unmistakable evidence of having been in its present position for an Indefinite period of time. Crowds are flocking to see it, but no one has yet been able to tell to what race of human beings it belongs. Will not some one of our Kentucky scientists rise and explain i FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

THE MEANING OF "A DOLLAR." ALL METALS AND EVEN ALKALINE EARTHS PRE-FERRED TO PAPER AS CURRENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I submit the following axiomatic ansees to Mr. Brindie's letter. He quotes from Franklin's reply to the proposition of the British Board of Trade, "That every medium of trade should have an intrinsic value, which paper money has not." Franklin said, "However fit a particular thing may be for a particular purpose, whenever that thing is not to be had, or not to be had in sufficient quantity, it becomes necessary to use something else, the fittest that can be got in Heu of it." I agree with Frantlin. When you can't get the best thing use the next best. But Franklin's language shows clearly enough that he thought gold better than paper, if it could be got. He thought paper the next best thing to gold. I don't. It is too bulky. I prefer platinum, silver, mercury, in fact all the metals, or even the sub-metals and the alkaline earths. When I sell a barrel of flour 1 don't want to be obliged to take 100 pounds of paper in

pay for it. Franklin says: "Great part of the shillings and sixpences now current are by wearing become 5, 10, 20, and some of the sixpences even 50 per cent too light. For this difference between the real and nominal value you have not so much as paper, you have nothing." Oh, yes you have, you have the knowledge that you can get good sixpences from the Government for them. "It is the legal tender, with the knowledge that it can easily be repassed for the same value, that makes threepenny worth of silver pass for sixpence." I differ from this. It is that knowledge perhaps that induces a man to take one ench sixpence; but suppose you were to offer to pay a debt of a thousand shillings with two thousand sixpences, weighing only threepence each, who would take them! Suppose a British dealer should import a thousand pounds' worth of slik from France, and should send over in payment a thousand guinea pieces, but so worn that they were worth only 500. Then Mr. Brindle goes

ionist would keep an experience p.
e wants to keep an implied one.
In conclusion I quote the following: "We are in favor
of paying all bonds made payable its coin necessing to
the terms of the bond. The Five twenty bonds redeemine terms of the bond. The Five twenty bonds redeemine terms of the bonds of to gold bonds, we are in favor RAILROAD CONTROVERSY REALIZED.

manicly a full legal-tender treasury note. On, an manicly a full legal-tender treasury note. On, an meaning of small words! A full legal-tender Treasury note. The benefited moneyed tyrant, with his treasury to the property to the Treasury, expertendent of the property of the State of the second of the second

SOME STRANGE NOTIONS IN REGARD TO CURRENCY.

dearing to robe this question further than becoming the rober tieft rights, neither admitting nor decling the grant the rights, neither admitting nor decling the from these certificates of indebtodness], because they are delicated of the United States of America to property in question. * * * These deficies are delicated of indebtodness]. Because they are delicated of indebtodness], because they are delicated of indebtodness. Now the Government of the property in question, * * * * These delicated of indebtodness are delicated of indebtodness.], because they are delicated of indebtodness in the property in question in the prope call it dispose of said property in the manner set forth to the lift.

These defendants forther admit flat the agreement between Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the warm Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of War of the War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of the Convention of the Convention of War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of the Convention of the Convention of War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of the Convention of the Convention of War Jeel R. Peinsett, finen sections of the Convention of the Convention of War Jeel R. Peinsett deliverable of Rain of Ra particular good bond at any price. Nobody clea knows that he possesses it. He schoized derible reasor in which he feels great confidence. Why should be not be able to ledge that bond with any an Assistant Transacre, obtain at once \$51,000 in currency thereon, and be able at any time to regain his bond on depend, the Assistant Transacre detaching for the United States a compon for each six months or a fraction thereof, that the same may remain on deposit with him. Would this not cause up in ercase of challe currency I it would issue when contraction pressed. It would contract itself when too redundant. Who would be lart by it! The Government would have out a quantity of non-liferest paying pager instead of interest-bearing paper; and the one would be conveniently current whilm wanted, whereas the bond afords no facility at all, unless one mas plenty of them to pledge, and is willing to trust a Wall-st, broker for an advance thereon.

New-York, July 27, 1875.*

[This correspondent is in total darkness as to what [This correspondent is in total darkness as to what

oney is, whence its value comes, and what that value is. Since he lives in New-York we beg that he will step into the Astor Library and read the jarticle "Money" in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Why does he reject all that science has to teach on this subject, and substitute his crude fancies for the results of the hard study of six generations of men who have given their whole lives to these investigations ?-Ed.)

INFLATION UNPOPULAR IN THE SOUTH. ALL CLASSES IN THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF RARD MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: As an ardent admirer of your generally fair course, I am sorry to see you led into the error of supposing the South in favor of inflation. In others his error would not be surprising; but in you, who are not wont to take your opinions at second hand, and who are unwilling to believe everything unfavorable to the sense and honor of the South, it is truly astonishing. There are two aspects in which the Ohio platform may be regarded-us a question of policy, or as a question ciple. The leading editorial of this morning's Picagons indicates very fairly Southern opinion on the question of

indicates very fairly Southern opinion on the question of policy in the following words:

The wisdom of this proposition of the Ohio Democratis receives its final fillustration when we consider that it recommends the repetition, or rather extension of a pelicy which has been pursued by the Republican party for the last six years with unvarying disaster. It burdens the Democratic party with exactly that policy which hast year subjected the Republican party to the most crushing reproof it has over encountered at the nation's hands.

If there was one public expectation which, above all things, resommended the Democratic party, it was the expectation that under its rule the financial errors of the Republican party, would be abjured, and the financial calamities of the past few years effectually remedied. The Ohio Democrats distinctly announce that any such expectation will prove illusive. We do not believe that the Ohio platform can fairly be considered the representative platform of the National Democrate party.

Every influential journal of this city, and, as far as I know, of the entire South, points out clearly the indis-putable fact that to obtain a solid and enduring highway to National prosperity, we must get down to the bed rock of specie payments. The South has peculiarly weighty reasons, especially at this time, for favoring re-sumption. The staple product of the South, cotton, finds chicily a foreign market, and is therefore in reality sold for gold, and it takes no very scute mind to see that any

premium we receive on the specie proceeds of our cotton we pay out on everything we consume. But the objection which thinking Southern men most strongly urgo against initiation is that it has been the root and cause of the suicidal agricultural system which the South has pursued since the war. To buy corn and meate a credit in order to raise cotton does not look nearly so tempting when cotton is quoted at its specie value. Again, the South has seen the error of her ways, and, with no reverse, will be prepared for resumption at an early doy. Those who know the condition of the country say that they have never seen such a disposition to economize, and, from the business of the hense with which I am connected, I know that the South, after this crop, will be more solvent than for years. Ample crops of the cereals have been everywhere raised; and the South, having touched the bottom of depression, is preparing to enter upon a career of unparalleled presperity. But the South has one reason for opposing inflation which Northern journals and Northern optimion will be slew to credit her with. It is a consideration of pure principle.

Your columns have been fain of the Banker Hill celebration. The South fully appreciates the spirit of that demonstration; and because we feel once more that we are effizient of a common country and that "we have a right" to have at heart the dearest interests of that common country, we will night to the death those inflation schemes which would stab the national credit and adult the national honor. We have been down-trodden; we have been robbed and insuited; but we enter into the spirit of these centennial years with unreserved frankness. Therefore while we have in general voted with the bemoeratic party because it most nearity met our wants, we hape that in this crusade against the Censtitution, against public faith and henor, it may meet with the crushing defeat it deserves.

New-Orleans, July 30, 1875.**

A COMPROMISE PLAN OF RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is evident that a large majority of the people are in favor of restoring the currency to a specie basis, and judging from the developments of po-litical conventions, I presume that both parties, as a rule, will advocate measures for that result. The question then arises, how shall it be done! I answer:

1. Retain the legal tender clause, so that every obliga-

tion for money may be met with currency.

2. Remove all restrictions as to the amount of lexal currency, except that the Trensury shall hold and have on hand gold and silver in proportion to the legal tenders on the first state of the first score. onistanding as follows: 25 per cent on the first \$200,-000,000, 37% per cent on \$100,000,000, 50 per cent on \$100,000,000, and dellar for dellar for ing fractional carroncy, passed last Winter, so as to let

mands.
3. The Secretary has, under the Resumption act of last February, full power to sell bonds for gold to accumulate and replenish.
4. It gin at once at the Sub-Treasury in New-York by taking in legal leaders at a fixed price, and advance the value of currency is per cent per month until a reaches per

notified reaches par.

5. When the enterney is combished at par, then give out currency for gold, dollar for dollar, and pay gold (80 per cent) and silver (20 per cent) for legal ders.
Let the public, the banks, and all moneyed institu-

6. Let the public, the banks, and an moneyer tions rest on the same feeting as now.

The idea of nectual specie payments was and always will be a fiction. The only thing necessary and the only thing that can be done is to establish a currency as good as specie and let those who will have specie take a direct course to get it by taking legal tender from the banks in payment for National bank currency and sending the legal tender to the sub-freesary. But practically, no legal tender to the sub-freesary. This, it strikes me, will be a compromise between the

elf and hard-money parties.

Highland, N. F., July 31, 1875. MORE CURRENCY TO PREVENT PANICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I should like to ask "Anti-Inflation," one of your correspondents this morning, what caused "the inch of confidence" that produced the panic of 1873, inducing people to "hoard and hold every dollar they had?" They were not compelled to lend their money to adventurers. If they had enough for their own use, and their own safety, why this distrust in coming events that induced them to shut themselves up and avaits seem that could not harm them! If not from the fear of wanting more money themselves than would be left to them after "Bubble Rallway Enterprises" had extracted from the common stock what was wanted to perfect their schemes, what induced the people to "hoard up" their means and to suspend their operations with Jay Cooke & Co. ?

The proper way to "control confidence" in business the interests of a community to its overthrow and rain We count control introdent enterprises and speculion, but we can prevent them from paralyzing the general business of the country.

Irrington, Aug. 3, 1875.**

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: You say that there is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the Called States which permits the payment of greenbacks in anything but gold. Silver is money under the Constitution of the United States as much as gold is. It is a law of the United States, and not the Constitution, which probabils the tender of alver in payment of debts above a certain same, but that law is cold and silver legal bender. The framers of the Collection of the United States are often said to have been land unever men, but the hand money they were to state accurate is to was alver, and they have penced it on precisely the same nothing as gold. It may this too present interest of walls, to demonstriss silver, but it cannot be done without a change of the Federal Constitution, and with their vart prespective presenting of allver it is not for the interest of the properties of allver it to be dear.

Bangor, Me., July 31, 1875.

G. M. W.

THE END OF EXPLATION-"NO TRUST." To the Editor of the Tribune.
Sin: According to the Journal des Debats

These figures show more eloquently than any words why the West is elementar for more money. Almost all these miles of railroad were built with money from Eugland, France, and Germany, which the West promised to repay, but it has failed to do so. Therefore them na-

tions have ceased to trust.

Having plundered the European nations, the Western Having plandered (as European nations, the Western speculators propose to rob the East by expanding the currency. If they could force Europand, France, and Germany to take their paper runs for namey they would do so. The se bankrapis wish to make the whole country assume their debts. The end of inflation will be that the whole clusted states will be regarded by France, England, and Germany in the same cell light as the West is now regarded, and their motto will be when we want to borrow," No trust."

Baltimore, July 31, 1875.

WEBSTER A "BULLIONIST." To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. Webster in a speech to the mer-

hants of this city, on March 15, 1837, said: chants of this city, on March 15, 1837, said:

I profess to be a buildonfst—in the usual and accepted sense of that word. I am for a solid specie basis for our circulation, and for apoche as a part of the circulation, as far as it may be practicable and convenient. I am for giving no value to paper, merely as paper. I abbor paper—that is to say, irredecimable paper—paper that may not be converted into gold or silver at the will of the holder.

He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread.

rend.
Did irredeemable bank paper ever carich the laborious?
Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who de-iends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Certainly,

During this month of July the price of gold has fluctu ated 5 per cent. John Adams andd:
A bank that issues a paper dollar without a gold dollar in its vaults to redeem it, cheats somebody.

New-York, July 31, 1875.

HOW WILL DEBTORS BE AFFECTED BY RESUMP-TION?
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: In reading Gov. Allen's speech at Gallipolis, I was struck with some apparent absurdities, and mong others this: He said that there was plenty of money in the country, but people would not borrow \$100 to-day with the prospect of paying back, in a year or two, \$115, without counting the interest. Now I desire information, through your comprehensive

columns, as to whether the resumption of specie payments in 1879, will compel debtors, whose obligations ments in 1879, will compel debtors, whose obligations are contracted previous to that time, to cance their debts by paying, in specte or its equivalent, the amount called for on their face dollar for dellar; or by paying only their specte value at the time they were contracted. The former would be obviously unjust and oppressive, in my opinion, while the latter would piace debtor and creditor on a equal footing, which of all things is most desirable.

Middletown, N. Y., Aug 2, 1875. NO INFLATION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: It is not correct to say that "the Demorracy of the South is to-day strongly in favor of infla-tion." The South is not awake on the currency question, for the Southern people are thinking about the impends over South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi under negro and carpet-bag rule. Alabama and other States do not yet feel sure that President Grant will not deprive them of their liberty some day. I read 35 dif-

ferent newspapers printed in this State, and I have seen no editorial about the currency in may of them except the Mobile Register. I assure you there are no extravagnat views about initiation here. It would doubties be an injury to the people to withdraw the paper currency too suddenly. Heaven save the country from an irreducemable volume of paper money, is the prayer of thousands of Southerney and Paper money. ALABAM.

outherners. Haynesville, Ala., July 30, 1875.

A GOOD WORD FOR "GREENBACKS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It must be apparent to all that there has never been a time in the last hundred years when there has been a circulating medium so acceptable and convenient as the greenback and fractional carrency of the present day. Every kind of money has its objection able, troublesome features. Gold is heavy, silver a bulky, copper is worthless, and platinum cannot be distin-

misned from silver.

If the present greenback currency could be kepf always on a par with gold, the country would never need any other money. If the nation has finally struck upon a system that pleases all parties, without the old-fash-foned local banks, it would better not look any further but necept the plan it has and be content.

Southington, Conn., Aug. 2.1875.**

CANAL RING FRAUDS.

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT OF THE IN-VESTIGATING COMMISSION. AN UGLY ARRAY OF ACCUSATIONS.

From The Syracuse Journal (Rep.)
The conclusions of this report embrace 25 The conclusions of this report embrace 25 specifications of gross irregularities and fraudulent practices, false and fraudulent measurements, estimates, and allowances, which are charged upon the contractors, Denison, Belden & Co., Division Engineer E. H. Crocker, State Engineer Van R. Richmond, Canal Commissioners Oliver Lascom 2nd John D. Fay. The array of accusations in these specifications is an ugly one. Under this powerful arraigament by the Canal Commission the Governor has directed the proceeding of the contractors. These cases of adleged frands and corrupt practices are thus to be transferred to the judicial tribunals. The Commission's work, which appears to have been very theorogally prosecuted up to its interruption by the Learned decision, has been in the nature of an inquisition by the Grand Jury. An indictment of former state officials and canal contractors is presented. It is a formidable presentment, whose terms are specific, and upon which there need be no question of a direct and impertant issue. We observe nireably an attempt to throw the adium and responsibility of the shortcomings of officials and contractors upon a "system," which it is inferred was due to the lack of local provisions and authority. The Commission's report does not adult this claim, but alleges that the plathest ferms of the law were disregarited by the officials and contractors, and that two Canal Bound, Commissioners and Engineers, habitually violated the law. These are matters which should be theroughly slited by the courts, without fear, favor, or preguiace.

without fear, favor, or prejudice.

THE ONLY THING TO BE DONE.

From The Uses Here's (Esp.)

The Commission for investigating the canal The Commission for investigating the canal frands submit an elaborate and detailed report, covering only a single contract. They make their points clearly and directly, with a little tendency to reiteration. They fasten the responsibility for frand upon contractors and officials. This is the controlling fact of the exposure: the contractors had their own way in making the contracts and in what they did under them, and the cettificates upon which money was paid were ignorantly of corruptly given, in disregard of the quality or quantity of work performed. Announcement has been nucle, with great flourish of frompets, that the Governor has requested the Altorney-General to prosecute the contractors for moneys libegally received

THE TABLES TURNED ON THE ROQUES.

The first report from the Governor's Investi-The first report from the Governor's Investigaths, Commission in relation to the frauda practice to a
the cannels is made public to-day. It is a clear, straightforward, convincing document. It indertakes to shield
above of the gaulty parties, but exposes them all by rame.
The vigorous procedules of the contractors will doubtless result in the recovery of a large share of the stolen
money; for the law was so grossly violated at every turn
that the arrilgued parties have no detense on which to
rest. There are before an extension of their crime is that
they followed an extandished enston. Gov. Tidden has
demolished the "custom," the investigating Commission
has traced the plunder, and the inorganit people will
turn the tables on the rogates and competition to stand
and deliver.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS, DEMANDED.

The report of the Commission fully corroborates and sustains their general conclusions, it has made a patient, prolonged, and careful examination. It has taken maple time, devoting four entire mouths chiefly to the investigation of this one contract. The exchedy to the investigation of this one contract. to grand it as a rectainst that he would not merely say something for the something. If ther have since been penetricial to definite and efficient man, it was not from any field of sympathy with a warfern in which they are more come at them to can be that been are the set that he was not furtilling his pledges and was prositiviting the movement to otherine absents. Five months have paved then he sent his message to the Lectainture, and now for the first lines we see he the beginning of a suit nightst a single contractor something that beken a little like action. If public criticism has sparred the covernor to this tardy sher was repointed it, and there will be no want of apporting any smarre movement. If the Governor is in arrans there is dearly for him to do, and no such time to spare as would be imbeated in the consumption of five months for the very little that has yet burn done.

A COMPLETE ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S COMPLETE ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S

From The Proof Proc (Deck.)
The report, though detailing matters but par-The report, though detailing matters but partially, is a complete answer to every dispant doubt of the tension of the constraints of the tension of the constraints was not a falsy move, that the expense of investigation is an actual economy, and that the efforts of recalcinant contaminers and their Bing trievals, or the rulings of courts laye not been and will not be able to hinder the process sofexpoure. The Commission does not include in sist actions on the subject of public robbery; its tails is specific, and individuals are not length of the tribuge and their factors it with the exception of heritag candicontacts has been a soft of eclipsoid of inscals, that mode of creeping out of eclipsoid or inscals, that mode of creeping out of eclipsoid of that State officials formed a length with grasping contractors to defend the Commonwealth. The fact that in every instance where discrepancy occurs between the actual contract and the work performed, the advantage nurred to the contractor, is proof sufficient of a plot, the lightning which the guilty centractors and the Radical press, solicious that the Democratic party might tail in its reformatory protects, have feared, has struck on individual heals. The Governor has directed the Automay-General to at once begin such suits for restitution and purelable hads. The Governor has directed the Automay-General to at once begin such suits for restitution and purelable hads. The Governor has directed the Automay-General to at once begin such suits for restitution and purelable hads. The Governor has directed the Automay-General to at once begin such suits for restitution and purelable of the canal chenders, and still more for his evident bedient begin for having so rigorously and tensciously followed the canal chenders, and still more for his evident decrimination towage agains them a pitiless was to the end.

BOTH PARTIES IMPLICATED.

BOTH PARTIES IMPLICATED. The first report of the Governor's Canal

The first report of the Governor's Canal Investigating Commission haplicates others and contractors connected with both political parties. And we are institled in assuraing that Succeeding reports will make like revelations with regard to all other contracts. Indeed, it is an open secret that the responsible parties have maintained easy relations with both political parties corganizations, with intent to control each in their own interest. For those things have not been done in a corner. No one is astonished at the statements of the Commission. The only wonder is that men have been found of sufficient stamina to officially demonstrate what every one has believed, and some have known, these many years. The responsibility for the perpetration of these wrongs against the people, their or, all, may as well be frankly admitted on cach side at with the wrong-doers. Wherever the Democratic party has had the power to deal vigerously with jobbery and corruption and has failed to exercise that power, those who held such power in their hands cannot evade the responsibility for failing to exercise it. And the same is true of course of the Republican party. Equally true is it that wherever the Democratic party has head the power to be such power in their hands cannot evade the responsibility for failing to exercise it. And the same is true of course of the Republican party is an object of the same is as force of the Republican party. The official announcement that the Republican party. The official announcement that the Republican party is under no obligation to said it has work the Governor has undertakensic prived it an evory of public approval. On the other hand, the Democracy confaility sustain the Governor, and will be as heartly sustained by the people.

Prom The Rocketer Union and Advertiser (Jenn.)

AN IMPEACHMENT OF THE CANAL BOARD.

AN IMPEACHMENT OF THE CANAL BOARD.

From The Backester Union and Advertiser (1986).

The finding is a wholesale impeachment of the Canal Board of 1869 and the Engineers and other employes of the State under it, from neglect of daily to unlawful action and fraudulent practices. The members of the Canal Board of 1869 are all involved togreater or less extent by act of emission or of commission. The people have the cerparite presentation of the Canal Commission only before them. The other side must be heard before judgment in formed the other side shall have a hearing. This so far as the contractors with the State are concerned, will be given them in due process of law and in a Court of Justice about whose power to send for persons and papers and punish for contempt there can be no question. The members of the Canal Board of 1869 may or may not feel called upon to anticipate the thial of the Issue with the contractors in court and make explanation to the public. Ex-Commissioner John D. Fay sends us a note requesting the publication of the proceedings of the Canal Board on the matter referred to in the Commissioners' report, which are given elsewhere.